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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., JANUARY 16, 1933

Price Five Cents

1,000 California Hunger Marchers Present Demands Packed Sac. Auditorium Demands Mooney Freedom Jobless Converge on Oregon, Arizona, Utah Capitals

HUGE PARADE BRINGS DEMANDS TO CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE; CONVENTION OF 1600 HELD; WASHINGTON MARCH JAN. 17; COLORADO JAN. 23

Convention Nails Lies of S. F. Chief of Police Quinn; Effort to Discredit Hunger Marchers, and Detract Attention From Mass Suffering in California.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 10.—This telegram from the State Hunger March Convention was sent to all papers and to Police Chief Quinn of San Francisco, who yesterday broadcast lies of a "Communist campaign to crash Banks":

Story Chief Quinn's discovery bank plot false libel. Will Quinn explain knowledge fifteen thousand sent in face his admission only part intercepted. Also with 15,000 letter clues no letter actually traced to Communist organizations. We challenge Quinn produce any but possible few letters from cranks. Regarding Chronicle statement "Criminals affiliated with red organizations" let Quinn name them. Criminals we uncovered our ranks are stoolpigeons sent by boss agencies. Quinn's attack clumsy effort discredit Hunger Marchers hiding mass suffering. California possibly preparing public for new bank crashes showing bankrupt capitalism which blames Communists to fool depositors.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—One thousand delegates, the largest and most enthusiastic delegation ever seen in California and more than twice the size of last year's, presented demands for relief and unemployment insurance to the State Legislature, which called a special session of both houses.

Three thousand joined in making a parade one mile long on foot and two miles long in cars, starting from the Plaza. There was a turnout of about 12,000 people to greet the marchers.

Walter Lambert, Secretary of the State Hunger March Committee, spoke on the floor of the Legislature and made a stirring appeal for immediate relief demands and the Social Insurance Bill. The house was jammed, and 5000 crowded at plaza in front of Capitol, while at least 10,000 more lined the streets.

After Lambert's appeal the house claimed that due to joint session no motion could be passed, but turned over the Bill and demands to a special committee which was instructed to hold open hearings at which Hunger Marchers can present views. The Legislature also, in a demagogic move, took up a collection of \$255.00 for the Hunger Marchers.

A convention of the Marchers this afternoon at City Auditorium was attended by 1600 workers and farmers. Rudy Lambert, Walter Lambert, J. Robinson and M. Baylin were main reporters. The biggest ovation greeted the speech of Sam Darcy, District Organizer of the Communist Party.

A State Committee of 70 to permanently conduct relief fight was elected at the convention. After a two-day fight for accommodations, all delegates were fed and housed by the city officials. Women delegates had hotel rooms. The men were housed in a school building furnished with cots and blankets.

STOCKTON, Calif., Jan. 8.—More than six hundred delegates of the State Hunger March arrived here today and were enthusiastically cheered by fifteen hundred workers at Central Park.

San Francisco's 142 was the largest group. The other three columns— from Monterey County and the Coast and Inland Routes from Southern California—increased with delegates from the towns along their routes.

After the meeting a parade through town was held, ending at the quarters secured by the local Unemployed Council from the city officials. The latter gave in on all demands—for food, shelter and the right to parade and a meeting in the park, but these points all had to be fought for.

FRESNO, Calif., Jan. 6.—After holding a meeting at Tulare yesterday noon, attended by 500 workers and farmers and their families, the Marchers reached here at four and paraded to a mass meeting at the City Auditorium, where 75 delegates (Continued on Page 3)

153 IN ARIZONA HUNGER MARCH; 800 AT CAPITOL

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 9.—One hundred and fifty-three hunger marchers, from all parts of the state marched into Phoenix today. Eight hundred workers and farmers gathered at the State Capitol to support the marchers.

Governor Moeur said he could do nothing. The State Legislature at first refused to see the committee of the workers, but later in face of the great demonstration they sent the sheriff to tell the marchers that a hearing will be given tomorrow (January 10).

ARREST UTAH JOBLESS LEADER EVE OF MARCH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 10.—In a last minute effort of State and Federal authorities to break up the Hunger March of several thousand unemployed and small farmers converging on the capital tomorrow to present demands for relief, Immigration officers are holding for deportation Oscar Larson, leader of Utah jobless. Larson was arrested today leading a demonstration to the City Hall protesting the slugging of women applying for relief.

1000 IN OREGON HUNGER MARCH; GREAT PARADE

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 9.—One thousand workers and farmers from all parts of the State presented their demands to a joint session of the Senate, House and Governor.

The Assembly room and Capitol Building were overflowing with Hunger Marchers. The Legislature after a two hour session promised to investigate and study the demands.

The Hunger March was the most impressive workers demonstration ever seen in Oregon, was most enthusiastically received with meetings in all towns along the route. More than 100 walked from Portland.

The demands were drawn up at a great United Front Conference last night with such great attendance that a meeting had to be held in the park. The Salem parade carrying many militant slogans extended for several blocks.

RED CANDIDATES IN LOS ANGELES CITY ELECTIONS JUNE 6

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 9.—The Communist Party will put forth a full slate in the election for local offices, to take place on June 6th.

The offices vacant are: Mayor, 13 members of the City Council, City Comptroller, 3 members of the Board of Education and City Attorney. In addition to the requirement of a minimum of 500 signatures and maximum of 10,000 to place each of the candidates on the ballot, the following filing fees must be placed:

For Mayor, \$200; for City Attorney, \$200; Each Member of the Council, \$96; Members of the Board of Education, \$12 each, and Comptroller, \$14.

A very limited time is given for collecting the signatures, as it cannot start until 60 days prior to primary day, on May 2nd and must be in not less than 40 days before primary day.

DETAIL STORY, PICTURES OF ALL MARCHES NEXT ISSUE
San Francisco Column Starts



Views of some of the 142 delegates to push demands at Sacramento just before leaving on March.

PLANES FOR GRAN CHACO FROM PEDRO; ALSO FOR HONOLULU

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Jan. 2.—Proof of Wall Street Imperialism's part in the undeclared wars in Latin America is clearly shown by the shipment of war materials from this port. Today six crated bombing planes are lying on Pier 55 Wilmington awaiting shipment. They are consigned to the National Assessment Commission, Calico, Peru, and will probably leave on the Grace Line ship Capac which is due tomorrow bound for Pacific Coast ports of Latin America.

Further concentration of U. S. war materials at the Hawaiian Islands continue. The S. S. Calawai of the LASSCO left yesterday with a bunch of planes for Honolulu.

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Lenin Memorials Being Arranged all over West

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—The District Committee of the Communist Party, District No. 13 has issued a call for Lenin Memorial Meetings in all cities to take place on January 21, the ninth anniversary since Lenin died.

The whole month of January is to be a wide campaign of Leninist education, through mass meetings, forums, special leaflets, Lenin editions of the workers press, and sale of literature written by Lenin.

At all the Lenin Memorial meetings speakers will tell of Lenin's life, work and teachings. Special appeals will be made for recruits into the Communist Party at all the mass meetings.

The San Francisco meeting will be held on January 22 at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets (no hall obtainable for the 21). An elaborate program is being arranged including the showing of scenes from Lenin's life.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 9.—There will be two Lenin Memorial Meetings in Los Angeles. One on the 21st at the Knight of Pithias Hall, 124 N. Townsend and the other on the 22nd at the Unem-

ployed Council Headquarters, at 5912 Central Avenue.

Meetings are being arranged in all parts of Southern California.

PHOENIX

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 9.—There will be two Lenin Memorial Meetings in Phoenix on January 21. One at the Negro Methodist Church, S. 9th Avenue and Sherman Street. Another will be held at the Phoenix Workers Center, 238 1/2 E. Washington Street. Interesting programs are planned.

HYNES OUT!

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 9.—"Red Squad" Hynes has resigned, giving as reason that he "must straighten out matrimonial troubles."

Really this is only an excuse, as the police hope this will be understood as a change of policy, since there is such a great indignation against the terror campaign under his direction.

The "Red Squad" will continue in the same manner, under the direction of another thug.

5000 HEAR CALLICOTTE, OTHERS; GREAT OVATION GREET'S MOTHER MOONEY, JUST BACK FROM USSR

Aged Fighter To Speak At Engdahl, Memorial, California Hall, Jan. 13.

PANAGOPOULOS TRIAL JAN. 12; ON C. S. CHARGE

Leo Gallagher and Irvin Goodman Lawyers for Defense

BULLETIN

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 9.—District Attorney Buron Fitts, informed Leo Gallagher, attorney of the I. L. D., defending Peter Panagopoulos, that when the case is called on January 12th it will be postponed, with a strong possibility that it would be dismissed, if by the time the case is again reached, Peter Panagopoulos will be out of the country.

Panagopoulos was to leave on voluntary departure won for him by the International Labor Defense when he was to be deported to Greece, where the Communist Party is illegal.

The proposal of the District Attorney is obviously a move to take away the Panagopoulos issue during the time that the State Legislature meets, in which a bill for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law is to be introduced. Furthermore, the hundreds of protests received to date from all parts of the State compels such action.

Leo Gallagher will nevertheless be on hand when the case comes up in event the District Attorney tries any tricks.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 9.—The trial of Peter Panagopoulos will come up on January 12th at 10 A. M. in Superior Court, Dept. 27, Los Angeles County, before Judge Burnell. Numerous resolutions of protest sent by class conscious workers of California and other states have been flooding the office of Judge Burnell, the City Council and the Grand Jury.

Leo Gallagher, widely known California labor lawyer, and Irvin Goodman, Oregon attorney, who has recently made a tour of California with Paul Callicotte, are the lawyers which the International Labor Defense has provided for Peter Panagopoulos defense.

Peter Pan, who has been for many years a capable and militant leader in the labor movement was preparing for voluntary departure to Europe when the police raided (Continued on Page 3)

New Vacaville Trial on January 11

VACAVILLE, Calif., Jan. 9.—Four of the strikers, the Melgar brothers and A. Espanza will have a new trial beginning Wednesday, January 11th. The first trial had resulted in a hung jury. Workers from surrounding towns will again sit in as a workers jury to follow the proceedings and render their verdict.

BULLETIN

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—The 5000-seat Auditorium was packed to overflowing tonight as workers and farmers added to their hunger relief demands to State Legislature this afternoon, their demand for freedom for Tom Mooney. Mother Mooney, just back from the Soviet Union, was given a tremendous greeting when she spoke.

Paul Callicotte, Irvin Goodman, Sam Darcy and others spoke at this last of a tour of 23 Mooney meetings.

Mother Mooney Back



Just returned from U. S. S. R., addressed enthusiastic Sacramento meeting. She speaks in San Francisco January 13.

Gallagher Files For New Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Leo Gallagher arrived here today and will file an application for a new trial for Tom Mooney, on the remaining indictments for which he was not tried yet.

CHALLENGE A. F. OF L. ON SYNDICALISM REPEAL MOVE

"Will Consent After Legislature Adjourns" Sharrenberg Replies

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—In behalf of the Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, Orrick Johns, sent a communication to Paul Sharrenberg of the A. F. of L. inquiring if and thru what legislators they propose to sponsor an act for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, which action they had announced in the press, in December.

To this Sharrenberg replied evasively and vaguely "That with respect to the use of the Initiative to repeal the Criminal Syndicalism Law, will say that this matter will be considered by our Executive Council upon adjournment of the Legislature." The International Labor Defense points out that this means delay until May or later before they even say "no" or "yes"—and that meanwhile they will do nothing to build (Continued on Page 3)

NEGRO, WHITE WORKERS UNITE BEHIND SHARECROPPERS

Alabama Bosses Terrified At Militancy of Poor Farmers Against Seizure of Means of Livelihood by Mortgage Collectors

The militancy of the sharecroppers in this struggle has been such that the capitalist press, before it boycotted the matter entirely, was compelled to discard its usual "race riot" lies and admit the economic base of the fight.

NATASULGA BATTLE
Since the Camp Hill Massacre of July 1931, the Sharecroppers Union, though illegal, has gained strength in the South, both in members and in correct type of organization and tactics. Committees of ten or more were formed on a plantation or locality basis, and struggle against hunger began. Several victories won by the union helped considerably to build further in this "Black Belt" section where living conditions are as bad as are to be found anywhere in America.

Various attempts to frame leaders only brought new support to the movement and when a large delegation attended the National

ed the nearby hills in a mad 24-hour manhunt. More than a dozen Negroes are "missing," unquestionably dead, the only five were admitted killed.

"BLACK AND WHITE, WE STAND UNITED!"

The outstanding fact of the struggle to date has been the solidarity of the black and white sharecroppers and workers. In recruiting the posse for the manhunt it was necessary to get deputies and thugs from 5 nearby counties—the white workers would not join to beat down workers in the same conditions as themselves.

It is this new important unity, no longer confused with "race riot" lies, that the landlords and Southern bosses fear most, shown in the Natasulga Battle itself, and now in the carrying on of the struggle for the release of those arrested.

Workers and farmers throughout the nation, especially where sharecropping prevails, as it does in many parts of the West, are intensely interested in the struggle, seeing in it a reflection of their own fight and need of solidarity.

Crippled at Labor Camp, Worker Refused Soup Line Ticket

FORCED INTO CAMP AFTER THOMPSON TAKES HIS TICKET

Unemployed Council Will Demand Relief for Him

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Limping on crutches into the downtown Unemployed Council Hall, George Breesee had the following story to tell:

He was born in San Francisco 1901. Left an orphan, he was committed to the Orphan Home for Homeless Children. He remained in San Francisco after leaving the Orphanage. He lost his job with the depression. He was on application, granted the usual City relief, Richey Street soup-line and a cot in a public shelter for homeless men.

His relief was stopped when he refused to go to a state forced labor camp. He went to the Southern Police station to get redress. The cops took him in a police car to State Camp No. 11 in Madera County.

There, during a blasting operation, a falling tree smashed one foot. The Madera County hospital beyond administering opiates refused to give any other treatment on the ground that Breesee is not a resident of Madera County. He lay there practically unattended for a whole week until the necessary red tape had been unwound.

The San Francisco County Hospital patched up Breesee's foot, taking an eight inch piece of bone, which was replaced with a silver plate. He was given a pair of crutches, told him not to use his injured foot for at least 7 years lest paralysis set in and turned him loose. Breesee probably a cripple for life went back to the registration bureau on 1171 Folsom Street. Thompson in

Phoenix Farmers Get 2c, Bosses Get 12c for Milk

PHOENIX, Arizona, Jan. 9.—A few days ago the dairy monopoly, controlled by James Minotto, son-in-law of Swift of packing fame, raised the retail price of milk to 10-12 cents per quart. This was a raise of exactly 100% above the former price of milk in Phoenix.

Up until the raise in price the farmers received an average of 6 cents per gallon. Under the new milk policy they will receive approximately 5 cents.

Of course these prices are based on the butter-fat content of the milk. From an average of 10 gallons of milk about four pounds of butter-fat is obtained. The former price paid the producer was an average of 18 cents per pound, compared with the new rate of 15c. To sum it up in a few words, the farmer is receiving less than 2 cents per quart for milk that is sold to the city consumer for the price of ten to twelve cents, and in addition the creameries sell the surplus butter.

The price of butter retails for an average of 32 cents in Phoenix and vicinity.

charge of the bureau refused Breesee any further relief because he had been known to kick about the food dished out on the soup-line. Also he had complained to the police.

Breesee went to the Volunteers of America, who are supposed to take care of cases of this kind. The Volunteers had been instructed by Thompson. They too refused to do anything for him.

Breesee now sleeps in box cars. He eats where he can. His injured foot is not yet healed. A committee from the Unemployed Council will wait upon Thompson to protest the brutal and inhuman treatment accorded to Breesee, to demand immediate and adequate relief for him.

DOCTOR PROVES WOLLENBERG LIAR; FOOD BELOW MINIMUM

Charity Rations Even Less Than That Prescribed by Bosses' Doctors

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 5.—Recently Wollenberg, Duce of the Associated Charities, answered in the affirmative the pointed question of the bosses' press if the amount of food given to each family was sufficient. A committee of doctors said it was.

Everyone knows how easily the bosses can bribe doctors as well as other intellectuals into saying what they want them to say. Every unemployed worker knows by the rumblings in his stomach, that the rations handed out are entirely insufficient. However, the fact that Wollenberg and the medical lackeys of the boss class are lying and know it, is shown by the following.

Scientists agree that a grown person doing moderate labor needs food equaling 6700 calories every day; one doing lighter work, such as housework 4300 calories; and a schoolchild needs about 1900 calories.

The basket of groceries handed out to the average family of two grown-up and one child contains a lot of inferior food, which cannot be eaten, such as wormy apples, etc. Even if it could be eaten, the amount of calories contained in the groceries plus the meat that can be bought for \$1.79 and the 3½ quarts of milk allowed, amounts to only 54417 calories per week. This leaves only 1000 calories a day for the child and 3,386 calories a day for each grown-up. Comparison with the above figures shows that the amount of food is about one half of what it ought to be, after a few of the most inedible parts

of the groceries are thrown out. Scientists also agree that the minimum amount of proteins (the main ingredient in meat) required by such a family of three per week is 2555 grams. The amount of proteins contained in the A. C. rations is only 2126 grams. The above minimum is figured in a starvation ration yet the A. C. rations are below this.

	Calories
1 doz. Eggs.	1704
2 loaves Bread	2264
14 pieces Apples	997
1 Pumpkin (5 lbs.)	585
2 pieces Turnips	100
½ doz. Oranges	466
2 lbs. Carrots	410
1½ lb. Butter	5190
1½ lb. Bacon	5610
1 lb. Cheese	1905
4 cans Milk (24 oz.)	3691
1 c. Pork - Beans, 2 lbs.	1114
1 lg. c. Apricots, 1lb.14oz.	570
1 lg. can Tomato Puree	180
1 lg. can Apple Sauce	770
1 lg. can Peas	700
4 lbs. Sugar	7600
2 lbs. Flour	2400
1 lb. Coffee	0
1 lb. Corn Starch	1700
1 lb. Corn Meal	1620
1 lb. Tapioca	1591
½ lb. Macaroni	812
½ lb. Rice	790
10 lbs. Potatoes	3789
3½ qts. Milk	2170
\$1.79—8 lbs. Veal	5683
Total	54417

These figures show that even according to the figures of the bosses themselves, the groceries aren't enough.

—Dr. B. L.

Rolph Passes Buck When Children Demand Relief

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 4.—Surprised by the immediate following up of the fight, Gov. Rolph was unable to run away from the children's Hunger Delegation here to-day as he did on Xmas in San Francisco.

Faced squarely with the demands for relief for the starving children, of California, Rolph passed the buck to the Chairman of Committees, who in turn took the delegation to the Lieutenant-Governor. "Committees for both state houses, will be formed next week. A committee will look into some of the demands," said that gentleman. Since legislation can not be passed until 30 days after the introduction of a bill, this means immediate action is denied.

The committee organizing the fight for relief is calling upon all unemployed parents and their children to strengthen the fight for immediate relief.

Spent Six Days in Lab. Camp, Happy to Get Out Alive

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—I just came back from South Fork Camp, where I was sent out from 1171 Folsom Street. I was there six days. The grub is as bad as in the White Angel Jungle, and sleeping like in a box-car.

We were required to work six hours a day in this logging camp. The work is tough. We used 18 pound hammers and saws. We got tobacco twice a week. We were forced to work in all kinds of weather—no matter how hard it rained. The ranger makes you work no matter whether you are sick or well. I'm glad to get back alright.

—Worker Correspondent.

12.5C PER HOUR IS WAGE AT ARKELIAN RANCH IN KERNAN

Worker Asks for Organizer of Agricultural Workers' Industrial League

KERNAN, Calif., Jan. 2.—I work at the K. Arkelian Ranch in Madera County. Arkelian runs a string of ranches throughout California. The foreman's name is Arabajian.

The first day of pruning Arabajian, the slave driver, makes a big speech: "I am paying you workers 12½c an hour to work, and I do not want no talk, no singing, or any monkey work. The first man that talks will get fired."

In 1929 Arabajian beat up a Hindu worker for not obeying orders. He did not fire him. Just pounded him unconscious like a slave. Now if that is not forced labor, I don't know what I'm talking about.

CHEAT FILIPINOS

The last couple of seasons a bunch of Filipinos took the grape picking by contract. After the grapes were picked, Arkelian and his superintendents, foremen and so forth would go into the vineyard and look at the work. He would find a few grapes under a bush, tell the contractor he did a bum job and it will be necessary to deduct a couple of hundred dollars.

Then he would weigh the trays and say, "Some of these trays are a few ounces short. I'll have to deduct a few hundreds for this also."

Everyday you hear rumors that after New Years, wages will be 10c an hour. The excuse is we are not pruning enough vines a day. But we also hear rumors that the workers will fight if they try to cut.

—By B. B.

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

Japanese Drive Into North China

PEIPING, North China, January 5.—The Japanese Forces have again started an advance into China with the object of occupying Jehol province. Shanghaiwan was virtually ruined by a Japanese air raid, in which it is reported 1700 of the civilian population was killed. The renewal of the invasion has aroused great masses of the working class and peasantry throughout China demanding a militant fight against Japanese imperialism. It is feared that Peiping and Tientsin will be attacked, and that war in the Shanghai area will also be renewed.

Japanese Drive to Soviet Border

HARBIN, Manchuria, January 5.—A large Japanese force is advancing along the Chinese Eastern Railway, toward the Soviet border at Pogranichnaya, important border city. The use of the railway is in defiance of the Soviet-Chinese management of the line.

Bolivia Claims Victories

LA PAZ, Bolivia, January 5th.—Dispatches from the front in the Gran Chaco report of Bolivian victories and the recapture of three forts from the Paraguayans. The Bolivian Army is at present under the command of the German General Kundt.

(The third attempt on the part of the "Neutral" commission to bring about peace has failed. The reason given is that the Paraguayan representative broke off the negotiations. The commission is made up mostly of agents of U. S. imperialism, which supports Bolivia, and is interested to develop the ground for blaming Paraguay so as to increase the sending of munitions and other military aid to Bolivia.)

Mongolia Revolt "Fiction"

PEIPING, China, December 31.—The Chinese government was forced to admit that the "revolt" against the Peoples Revolutionary Government of Mongolia (Outer Mongolia) recently reported thru the capitalist press, is fiction. They state however, that it was "put down" by the Soviet authorities.

First All-Soviet Passenger Autos

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., December 30.—The first All-Soviet passenger autos came off the conveyor at the Gorki (Nizhni) plant. The capacity for passenger cars there is 50,000 per year. The Red Putilov factory at Leningrad will follow suit and is being prepared to turn out 20,000 high grade cars every year.

Order of Lenin for Sebiyakov Heroes

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., December 15.—The order of Lenin was awarded to the leaders of the Sebiyakov Expedition. This was the first ship to cross the Arctic Ocean during one navigation season. The trip was from Archangel thru the Bearings Strait to the Soviet Pacific ports.

As Professor Schmidt, Chief of the Expedition stated "Modern Technique, and experience of the Soviet Seamen plus Bolshevik energy and persistence has made possible the successful feat."

Grain Collection Above Normal

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., December 30.—Grain collection reached 86% of the program by December 20, which is far better than expected.

Social Democrats Open Munition Plants

STEYER, Austria, Dec. 31.—Hope for "Prosperity" spread thru the town when the news reached that the famous Steyer Works which produced most of Austria's war time munitions is putting 2,000 men back to work. Big orders from Brazil and Portugal are given as reasons.

It was also announced from Pilsen that the Scoda munition works is reopening steel mills, idle for months, calling several thousand workers.

Resumption of work at the Steyer was announced after the BOSSES REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS OF THE METAL WORKERS UNION ESTABLISHING A 40-HOUR WEEK AND A 5% WAGE CUT.

Four Columbian Ships On Way

PARA, Brazil, January 5.—A Columbian squadron of 4 ships, carrying munitions and 1,000 soldiers is on its way to the Upper Amazon to seize Leticia which has been occupied by Peru. They are expected to reach their destination within a fortnight.

DISCRIMINATION AND WAGE CUTS AT SAN PEDRO CANNERIES

Wages As Low As 15c An Hour For Many Workers.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Conditions in the San Pedro canneries are getting worse every day. The French Sardine Co. is paying 25, 20 and 15c an hour and they work only a few days a month. Most of the workers live in San Pedro and they have to pay transportation to get to work. The Van Camp and other canneries paid a little higher, but now they have cut the rates to the same as the French Sardines.

In these canneries they work no more than five hours a day. Many of the workers have big families to support on this miserable pay. The bosses, employing different nationalities like Slavonian, Filipinos, Mexican and Japanese pit them against each other and can exploit the workers very easily. If a worker is suspected of any radical thought, he is immediately dismissed.

Workers of San Pedro canneries! Your condition will get worse yet if you don't organize. The only way you can put a stop to the wage cutting and improve your working conditions is by organizing into the Food Workers Industrial League. Remember the bosses are all organized and we workers must also organize to fight for better conditions.

—A Worker.

Big Salaries for Nevada Bureaucrats

RENO, Nev., Nov. 29.—When Governor Balzar turned down the demand of the impoverished farmers for a tax moratorium after he had ordered a banking moratorium he was undoubtedly considering his own salary of \$7000 a year. In addition he has an official mansion kept up by the State. Other big shot bureaucrats who must be paid though the farmers are forced to lose their farms are: the state legislators who get \$10 a day and the president of the State University who gets \$12,000 per year. Down with these chair-warming parasites and their fancy salaries. Join the United Farmers League and Fight Against Taxing Small Farmers!

Jailed 30 Days for Washing

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 3.—The treatment of the unorganized workers living in the flop houses would drive off a dog. I just came back from 30 days in jail. What for? Because I washed my clothes in the Goodwill flop house without a special ticket. I have been using my flop ticket for this privilege for over a year when suddenly they demand a special ticket. I said, "Go to Hell," and a few other words they considered unkind. Result: \$1,000 Fine. Refusal of Jury trial. 30 days in jail, and I did not get a chance to say one word in court!

—J. W.

A SHORT STORY

VACAVILLE FIGHTS!

Fairfield jail sits in a smart lawn bordered by palm trees. It doesn't look like a jail at first sight. This is symbolic of Solano county in December, 1932. A race of people enslaved and imprisoned under the fair-seeming, peaceful exterior of a beautiful fruit-growing valley.

Bitter hatred against workers, concealed by shrugs, smiles and the pretense of good nature—to the outsider, "Spanish town" and "Jap town," hunger districts hidden away on the outskirts, and everywhere else the comfortable homes of ranchers and lesser parasites.

Inside the jail is an ante-room and the long counter. Behind that a space filled with desks and files. Still further back a private office. The place is clean and quiet. Evidently not over-worked, this Sheriff's office at Fairfield. Too little to do in normal times.

The usually jelly-jawed booking officer, in shirt sleeves, lounges behind the counter. A young motorcycle bull in bright tan leather, with automatic handy over his belly looks the visitors over coldly.

"Sheriff Thornton here?" "He's over in Vallejo."

"District Attorney here?" "He's in Vallejo too."

The chief "peace officers" of Solano county are conveniently out of the way—in case a mob of solid citizens wants to break loose. A lean individual in plain clothes, breathing through his simpton mouth, comes out from the rear door. This is Under-Sheriff Lockie. He invites the newcomers in, effusively, to the private office. Sure, he'll be glad to answer any questions.

Lockie is the kind of boob often found in police headquarters. Not fast on the uptake, too foolish to offend, stammering one minute, the next appearing to spill the works, he seems almost human. He is nevertheless so thoroughly trained, drilled, punished into caution that he would never reveal department secrets. Under orders such a type will do murderous work.

"Lynching? Why no, those fellows don't mean it, that's all talk. They wouldn't hurt the prisoners. Why, Donald Bingham, in jail here, he's known all around here. I saw him grow up. I've known most of those boys since they was babies."

"In case of a mob, could you hold this jail?" "Now, there ain't goin' to be no mob. But this jail is strong, all right. They couldn't break in here. Guards? We've got fifteen or sixteen men right here, and we can get 2500 men in an hour from Mare Island. That's by special arrangement."

Twenty-five hundred marines! But they can't call marines to protect strikers. The "special arrangement" is for cases when strik-

ers are to be shot. Not so good, this marine protection.

The party went especially to see Bingham. But it is necessary to keep on pumping Lockie, to impress him that he will be held responsible if the violence threatened in the papers takes place, to tell him to warn the Sheriff, the District Attorney and all citizens. While the party are telling him this, Lockie, at the bottom of his sly, morose mind knows exactly what is going to happen.

Donald Bingham comes in. You can see he's a quiet fighter. Slender, still a boy, he has perfect self-assurance, talks just enough to make the facts clear, exaggerates nothing. The fights last July at Winters have given him steel. His eye is fearless and steady. Sure, the food's pretty good. They treat you pretty good in this jail. Then, in short pithy sentences, charged with action, he tells the story of the struggle in front of the Buck ranch gate. The strikers unarmed, using persuasion. The truck full of scabs stop inside the gate. Only two bulls are between the scabs and the strikers. The scabs leap out of the trucks, push away the bulls and start the attack. They are armed with gas-pipes, pruning shears, baseball bats, some with guns. All the officials, even the Justice of the Peace Dobbins and the Mayor's son, Ed Uhl, are there.

"We were all mixed up, and they were beating women, old women. I saw a blackjack swinging. I thought I had only one minute to go anyway, so I swung back. I was knocked out, and they left a scab to guard me."

Donald, held in \$10,000 bail, is branded as a dangerous and blood-thirsty character. Lockie, who was present at the Buck ranch attack, listens with his jaw hanging. He does not question a single statement of Donald's. In the face of that calm, unflinching recital, he doesn't dare.

W. U. Goodman has an office about two blocks down Main street of Fairfield. He is the oldest Democratic leader of the district. If the officials are indifferent, maybe the power behind the officials can be reached. The Democrats cleaned up in the past election in these parts. Is the Vacaville lynch-terror a promise of Democratic arrogance and brutality under the coming Administration? Frank Buck, rich rancher, Democratic Congressman elect of Vacaville, who started the strike by offering \$1.25 for nine hours for the winter pruning—is he only a pocket edition of Frank Roosevelt? Anyhow, some neat questions can be asked of Boss Goodman.

His office is, as might be expected, over the bank. But he isn't in.

An obsequious, slant-eyed, thick-jawed plug named Wood Young is anxious to help the party find Mr. Goodman. He is the insurance man. He doesn't know the business of the visitors—yet. Some hints about the loss of foreign fruit business are dropped over the phone by a member of the group. They bring Goodman quick enough, but he wants Wood Young to stay as a "witness." He won't talk to any committee without a witness.

This time the party tell Wood Young who they are. A committee of friends of the strikers from San Francisco. He freezes up instantly.

"Now, I ain't got nothin' to do with Vacaville. That's their business. I don't want to be dragged into it. Lynching? Well, I guess there's no danger—But I'll guarantee, myself, they ought to hang a few of those agitators over there." With a shifty glance Wood Young pads softly out of the building.

Goodman is six feet, white-haired, corrugated, pendent-nosed. He looks like a turkey gobbler. When he pulls back his lip you can see his old teeth clear back to his vertebrae. He's sore because there's no witness, or scared at being left alone with strangers. His whole body trembles and quavers. He thinks that only a lot of insane people would sympathize with strikers. Maybe the party escaped from an asylum.

He talks—in a Texas drawl—the usual tripe about idle threats, no danger, the people don't mean it, anyway. One of the visitors asks: "Is Frank Buck's policy an indication of what the Democratic Administration is going to be like? You know what Hoover got for driving the bonus marchers out with machine guns and bayonets?"

"I don't know nothing about Frank Buck or the administration," he growls, "but if you're going to talk about bonus marchers and machine guns and bayonets, you can get out of here. I don't want to talk to you."

"We understand you had Franklin Roosevelt's train stop here, Mr. Goodman," said the speaker. "Wasn't Frank Roosevelt an outside agitator?" The gobbler comb was getting fiery red.

"Now, you want to get up an argument with me? I won't talk to you meddlers. Anyway, Vacaville's none of my business."

Another speaker asked suddenly, "Do you favor lynching, Mr. Goodman?" The boss was on home territory now, more at ease. "Well," he drawled, "I don't favor lynching except in extreme cases. I guess it's a bad case over at Vacaville."

One or two more barbed questions. He got up in a rage, "Now, you get out of my office, all of

you. I said I wouldn't talk without a witness. So get out."

A woman member vigorously declared her opinion of W. U. Goodman. She relieved the charged feelings of the others, and the visitors left the office. Standing in the doorway, tall and black and flapping, the boss didn't look like a turkey gobbler now, but a big mangy culture.

It was good to get out on the street. The party breathed more freely in the fine hazy air. Things looked worse than they expected. Out of two citizens interviewed, both openly demanded murder for the workers. They began to notice now that wherever they went, a motorcycle bull was not far off. They went to a restaurant. A motorcycle bull followed. Another motorcycle bull was in the restaurant. They started off to Vacaville. An m-c bull came along.

The road between Fairfield and Vacaville winds among low hills. The valley spreads out for miles to a distant rim of high brown slopes. At intervals the orchards line the roads, only a few of them pruned, no workers in sight.

When they came into this rich country more than a generation ago what were the thoughts of these sturdy Spanish people? Would they win comfort, security, peace, education for their children, leisure for their music and their arts? Doubtless they thought so. They labored hard for these things. Their beautiful girls and little young men turned into gnarled and work-worn elders. Another generation of strong children came along to be worn down by work. They lived scantily, saved frugally, built modest houses. Did they get anywhere? To this day the bosses and hangers-on call themselves "white people," to distinguish them from the Spanish. In three years of crisis the workers lost everything, wages went down to one-third, their cars deteriorated, their houses fell to the bankers, hate gathered thick and sour around them. When their young sons struck against starvation pay, they were hunted out, beaten, jailed, mocked, mobbed.

But the beauty of this land and its rich treasure of produce was their making. The boss only counted his cash, figured, hired, fired. The trees were nourished and created by the workers. The strikers knew this. The trees and the land would feed them and keep them in plenty. The bosses would not. The visitors were eager to see the Spanish comrades, but first they had to chase down more rats. They thought they would like to test the power of the press. They found the editor of the Vacaville paper setting type, much puffed up

of the groceries are thrown out. Scientists also agree that the minimum amount of proteins (the main ingredient in meat) required by such a family of three per week is 2555 grams. The amount of proteins contained in the A. C. rations is only 2126 grams. The above minimum is figured in a starvation ration yet the A. C. rations are below this.

SEEING RED!

I was walking through the park I saw the headlines "Whole Nation Mourns Coolidge." On all the benches men in last year's clothes sat silently. Up and down the streets more men walked aimlessly, hunched-shouldered, as though tired from walking all day. Mourning? For a man whose shrewd pettiness got him a high job as an enemy of the working class? Broken-hearted? For a man one of whose last acts was to help prepare another (20%) wage cut for railway workers to take effect next month, a man who used the prestige of his former office consistently against the unemployed struggle for relief. Mourning? Ask any of the sixteen million!

New houses at \$10,000 each, for the idle! But this is not help for the unemployed, merely news of the dozens of new quarters for army officers to be built at Fort Mason.

Congress makes much noise about foreign imported oils used in food. But not a peep about the banana oil given the hungry instead of food. It's American!

Even colds that had everybody sniffing couldn't faze the National Hunger Marchers. In Kansas City they demanded gas and oil for the trucks, and—two gross of bottles of cough syrup! And got them! After that the speeches along the line got better results.

After driving a taxi, then running a tea-juggling joint to earn a living, ex-Grand Duke Cyril, who calls himself claimant to the Tsar's throne, has called to the Red Army to turn against the Soviet Government in his support. Leaving aside the fact that the Red Army hasn't had so good a laugh since they read in foreign papers that Clem Voroshilov and Stalin were "Rivals Under the Red Star," we might point out statistics to show that since the crisis cases of Delusions of Grandeur among the ex-nobility and ruling class have increased with a speed equalled only by the drop of their fortunes.

Said Slop Mary, proprietor of the "White Angel" charity racket, to a moneyed sucker: "No, we haven't any expense account. The Lord takes care of us." And how!

Tearjerking Glimpses of the Ex-Bourgeoisie

Two ninety-eight percenters driving for a half-smoked cigarette recently discarded by a Filipino gigolo.

And another 98 percenter trying to peddle a \$5 framed picture of Herbert Hoover (the veteran murderer), for two bits.

Too bad, in all the crazy contests being run these days, someone does not run one in profanity, and give a break to one of the men who have to shave down at the Frisco Salvation Army with Community Chest razors.

Comrade X has returned, with the dope on the farm situation. "How do you pay your hired man?" he asked one dirt farmer. "Well," was the reply, "it's like this. He works for me till his back wages are more than the place is worth. Then he owns the farm and I work for him. Then by and bye I own it again."

Permit Refused For Los Angeles Hunger Marchers' Sendoff

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 5.—A committee of fifty workers, delegates from the Unemployed Council, and Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and other labor organizations, presented a petition, demanding a permit to hold a Hunger March parade, to the City Council, Tuesday. The committee was referred to the Police Commission with the excuse that the City Council did not have the authority to issue the permit.

The Police Commission passed the buck back to the City Council which gave the same excuse "that they did not have the authority to grant the permit." They were booed by the many workers. The City Council immediately adjourned.

The meeting in the council chamber was nevertheless taken over by Basil and Ethel Dell, Chas. Cupp and Shapiro and addressed the workers who remained and gave enthusiastic support.

Meanwhile the committee that had gone to the Police Commissioners returned and reported that they were given the same answer there. Neal Trevelyn of Long Beach was already arrested for passing Hunger March leaflets.

CLUBS, TEAR GAS AT DEPARTURE OF L. A. MARCH CONTINGENT

Leader of Jobless Speaks from Roof Despite Red Squad

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 4.—Seven hundred workers mobilized here to back the departing delegates on the State Hunger March to Sacramento, were attacked by nearly 100 police thugs, under the direction of Hines. Twelve were arrested and many were blackjacked and tear gassed following a fight in which the workers bravely resisted the police.

The struggle resulted in a victory for the workers, as the main object on the part of the Red Squad was to prevent the march from going thru, having announced a week ago that all who take part will be prosecuted for Criminal Syndicalism. All the delegates left safely from two points in an organized manner.

The militancy of the workers and demands from many resulted in the release of eleven of the workers within a half hour and the 12th Comrade Graham within 24 hours. The parade was arranged despite the refusal of a permit. The police started to beat and arrest workers, from the very start. A crowd of about two thousand gathered.

SPEAKS FROM ROOF
The most spectacular action of the demonstration was when Comrade Graham, one of the Hunger March leaders suddenly appeared on the roof of a nearby building and started to address the crowd. The fight between the police and the workers was stopped for a moment as his clear voice rang out.

Suddenly the police began throwing their clubs at him, but he continued until a chance throw knocked him down. But he rose bleeding and continued to speak. Workers gathered around the building to keep the police from reaching him. The police tore into the crowd with gas bombs and swinging clubs in all directions.

They finally gained the roof of the building. By this time Graham was bleeding seriously and blinded by the gas he was unable to see the cops coming from the rear of the building, who beat him into unconsciousness and took him away. Graham was held for suspicion of Criminal Syndicalism. The Red Squad threatened him not to be in Sacramento with the Hunger Marchers. "If you are" they said "we won't have any mercy on your stomachs. They have clubs and tear gas bombs ready for you fellows in Sacramento."

Challenge A. F. of L. on Syndicalism Repeal Move

(Continued from Page 1)

up mass support for repeal without which they know there is less chance to carry a Repeal Act in the Legislature. The I. L. D. asks: "Is the A. F. of L. pretending to be against the C. S. Law, while conniving secretly for defeat of the Repeal Bill, even tho introduced? The A. F. of L. officials state leadership stands openly challenged to sponsor an initiative measure, to go before the voters, for repeal of the anti-labor Criminal Syndicalism Law."

At present on the State Committee for Repeal of the C. S. Law are Benjamin Ellisberg, Lincoln Steffens, Attorney John Beardsley and Rev. E. P. Ryland of Los Angeles; Adam Vurek, president of Lithographers Union No. 17; Samuel Ornitz, Clore Warner and Gene Gordon of Los Angeles; Jack Green of the Santa Rosa Central Labor Council; Thomas Beals and George Maurer of San Francisco.

The Provisional State Committee with headquarters at Room 201, 1175 Market Street in San Francisco, has called for a fund of \$500.00 for immediate expenses and printing of repeal petitions—this amount to be raised by January 20, Anita Whitney is treasurer.

Conferences to Organize Repeal Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 9.—According to the reports already in at the office of the State Provisional Committee for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, preparations for conferences are under way in all major cities of the state.

The local committee which held its first meeting last week called a conference for Sunday, February 5th, 11:00 A. M. at California Hall, Turk and Polk Streets.

The Southern California Conference will be held on February 5th 10:00 A. M. at Knights of Pithias Hall, 124 Townsend Street, Belvedere, Los Angeles.

Alameda County will hold its conference in the week of February 5th.

FOUR WEEKS LEFT!

To Date We Have \$1144.89
In Last Four Weeks We Must Raise 2355.11
An Anonymous Donor will then give 1000.00

Making Our Total of \$4500.00

THE WESTERN WORKER ARMY IS WAKING UP!

Don't Lose the Stride! — Fill the War Chest!

Outstanding Facts — 8th Week:

- 1.—We have received more contributions during the 8th week than in all 7 weeks previous.
- 2.—Los Angeles comrades have taken the lead of all Sections. Can they hold it? That depends on how well all other Sections do in final 4 weeks.
- 3.—Between now and the Lenin Memorial Meetings concentrate on small affairs and individual contributions.

Honor Roll — Eighth Week

Unit No. 1, San Francisco	50
G. B., Los Angeles	2.00
C. W., Los Angeles	15.00
E. M., Los Angeles	5.00
Pasadena House Party	2.50
Unit No. 20 House Party, Los Angeles	11.45
Unit No. 20 List, Los Angeles	1.35
Unit No. 28, Los Angeles	2.00
Unit No. 22, Los Angeles (Efforts of M.H.)	11.00
Glendale Unit	2.35
Group D of F. S. U., Los Angeles	2.25
Comrade Anonymous, Carmel	14.00
San Francisco New Year's Affair	141.26
F. C. Pledge	5.00
E. K., Hawaii	2.00
Unit No. 16, San Francisco	1.50
Unit No. 10, San Francisco	7.00
A. H., Fresno	.50
C. C., Fresno	.50
Eureka New Year's Affair	15.00
Berkeley New Year's Affair	5.81
Unit No. 1, Sacramento	4.25
Unit No. 2, Sacramento	5.00
Sacramento New Year's Affair	22.97
Phoenix Section	2.00
Unit No. 14, San Francisco	.50
Oakland New Year's Affair	14.00
Fresno Section New Year's Affair	7.35
Los Angeles Bazaar	225.00
L. A. J. of Aberdeen, Wash.	1.00
Petaluma New Year's Affair	23.25
Unit No. 7, Raffle	.50
W. B., Palo Alto	3.00
Jewish Committee, Los Angeles	50.00
Escalon Unit	1.00
A Friend, Unit No. 4, San Francisco	1.00
Unit No. 4, San Francisco	1.00
Total	\$609.89
Previously Acknowledged	535.00
Total	\$1144.89
Yet To Be Raised	\$3355.11

WESTERN WORKER, 1164 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed find my () our () contribution to the WESTERN WORKER WAR CHEST.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

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TACOMA UNITED FRONT FIGHTS RELIEF CUT; REPUDIATE FAKERS

Committee of 25 Elected to Present Demands to County

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 2.—A United Front Conference of workers' organizations was held in Carpenters' Hall, Tacoma, December 28. This conference was called for the purpose of fighting for more adequate relief for the unemployed, as well as to work out ways and means of forcing the Pierce County Commissioners to rescind a recent ten per cent cut in relief warrants.

Delegates numbering several hundreds were present, representing various A. F. of L. unions, nearly all locals of the Unemployed Citizens' League, many neighborhood committees recently organized, the Unemployed Council, the I. L. D., and the Communist Party.

Elected Committee of 25
The delegation enthusiastically endorsed resolutions specifying that a committee of twenty-five be elected from the floor to visit the County Commissioners and present demands that the relief cut be immediately rescinded, and further that the previous amount of warrants be doubled. Other demands were cash payment for all county work, instead of warrant payment, at union wages; warrant relief for all single workers the same as being given families, and rescinding of the non-sensical order that a recipient of relief cannot have a car or a telephone.

It was further resolved that in the event the commissioners do not comply with these demands, a mass demonstration is to be called immediately.

Fakers With Cold Water
Paul Jones, one of the leaders of the Unemployed Citizens' League, who has been advocating a self help "industrial program" for the past nine months, and has got nowhere with it, attempted to throw cold water on the enthusiasm of the conference by asserting that the County is bankrupt, and there is no use in the workers presenting demands, but Mr. Jones was booed from the floor. Another timid gentleman, alleged to be a preacher, also counseled a policy of passivity, saying that "strategy" must be used. The workers jeered, and there were cries of "Sit down."

A delegate from the Unemployed Council pointed out that the committee of twenty-five must be broadened by bringing in more organizations and neighborhood committees, and that a militant program must be adopted. Communist Party delegates thoroughly expose the policies of Mr. Jones and the preacher. Another meeting of all delegates possible will be called on Wednesday, January 3rd, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of twenty-five, and to take such further action as may be necessary.

Protests and resolutions are to be sent from all over the state to the State Legislature at Sacramento demanding abolition of the C. S. Law, open hearings on the repeal act, and freedom for Peter Panagopoulos. The committee advises that these be sent immediately, from Southern California to Lieut. Governor F. F. Merriam, Assemblymen Charles W. Dempster and Eleanor Miller; from San Francisco, to Roy Felton, William Hornblower and Thomas Maloney; from the Valley to Percy West and J. M. Inman; to Henry P. Meehan from Oakland, or legislators from the other local counties.

Wild applause followed the exposure of the grafting charity officials and the police and courts in the course of the mass-trial staged by the defendants.

Scathing resolutions were sent to Miss Felton of the Associated Charities.

Over 400 workers attended the mass protest meeting arranged by the I. L. D. against the imprisonment of Oscar Rhyne for his participation in the Associated Charities delegation.

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California Hunger March

(Continued from Page 1)

ates joined. Meals and accommodations were gotten from the city.

Before leaving this morning, a park meeting was held and the Marchers went to the Supervisors, where the delegation backed local unemployed demanding 40c an hour cash instead of 20c in groceries for local relief work. An answer was promised a week from today when the Marchers return.

MADERA COUNTY

Meetings were held, and delegates joined, at Madera, Merced, Turlock, and Manteca. Last year Madera police turned the fire hose on the Marchers, but this time they merely stood about uncomfortably when they saw 300 turned out to the meeting and cheer their delegates. A great crowd of workers endorsed the demands at Merced.

SAN JOSE—SANTA BARBARA

SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 7.—Joined at Gilroy by the Monterey, Santa Cruz and Watsonville groups, Col. 2 arrived here tonight to join with Col. 6 from San Francisco. Meetings were held in all towns along the route, the most successful being in Santa Barbara where the Unemployed Council had made all arrangements. A meeting of 300 elected delegates. At the Salvation Army, where the single men contingent slept overnight, an attempt to make the Negro comrades sleep elsewhere was beaten down.

SAN LUIS OBISPO

At San Luis Obispo the police made the arrangements, providing food and shelter. They surrounded the Marchers in large numbers, armed with clubs and the new type tear-gas gun. Later it was divulged that the reason for this unusual display was fear that many of the thousand unemployed railway workers there might join the march if a meeting were held.

At Watsonville 500 workers and farmers heard the speakers outline the fight for bread. Police stood by, but decided not to try to keep the workers out of the park, as at previous occasions.

SAN FRANCISCO COL. 6

Insufficient transportation did not deter the Marchers from San Francisco, and 30 of the 142, unable to leave with the rest scouted up cars and set off a day late catching the others at Stockton.

Of meetings held at South San Francisco, Redwood City and Santa Clara, the noon stopover at Redwood City was the best attended. 150 workers heard and endorsed the demands.

EAST BAY COL. 5

PITTSBURG, Cal., Jan. 8.—From meetings at Richmond, Martinez and this steel town delegates joined the Marchers at the meetings held, raising the number from Oakland to 85.

Karl Liebknecht Memorial in San Francisco Jan. 15

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—The San Francisco Liebknecht Memorial Meeting will take place on January 15th, 8:00 P. M. at 530 Valencia Street.

The meeting will be marked by an elaborate program including revolutionary songs, dances, speakers and movies on the construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union. There will also be a special anti-war skit.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Anti-War conference recently held.

Karl Liebknecht was the founder of the International Youth movement and was one of the earliest leaders of the Communist movement of Germany and has personally demonstrated the position that revolutionist should take in time of war by fighting most actively against German militarism during the war.

Active Young Communist Dies

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 3.—The funeral of Comrade Sam Miller who was found frozen to death on Mount Baldy, December 30, was held Sunday, January 1.

Comrade Miller was a member of the Young Communist League and was very active on the State Provisional Committee for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law. He was also active in the Youth Section of the International Workers Order.

The rights of a workers' funeral were denied Comrade Miller, by his parents. However, after the religious ceremonies, short talks were given by his comrades.

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WHERE TO GO

LOS ANGELES
MANDOLIN CLUB—Sunday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. at T. V. G. Hall, 936 W. Washington St. Orchestra of 45 Mandolin Players; Workers Revolutionary Songs, J. Berzsky Russian baritone, and B. Zemach in dance numbers. Tickets 35c, at door 50c.

LENIN MEMORIAL—Sunday, Jan. 22, 8:00 P. M., California Hall, Polk and Turk Sts. Admission, 35c. With U. C. Card Free.

ENGDAHL MEMORIAL. Welcome to Mother Mooney. Friday, Jan. 13, 8:00 P. M., California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets.

WESTERN WORKER GALA DANCE—January 21, 8:00 P. M., 1529 Powell Street. Dancing, Prizes, Good Orchestra, Spanish Gypsy and Tap Dancers. Refreshments. Admission 25c, U. C. Cards, 10c.

ADVANCE NOTICE
Annual I.L.D. Bazaar, 1223 Fillmore Street, Feb. 25 and 26, 1933. Please keep these dates open and give support.

LOCAL STRUGGLES MARK PREPARATION FOR DENVER MARCH

Citizen's League Exposed as Unemployed Council Gets Active

DENVER, Colorado, Jan. 7.—Determination to carry on a relentless struggle against the local charity racketeers; to stop evictions; increased registrations in the Unemployed Councils, and support for the State Hunger March on January 23, mark the present stage of the militant movement among Denver's 40,000 unemployed as dissatisfaction increases in the Unemployed Citizen's League.

Recently 60 workers, their water supply shut off for non-payment of bills (all got it from one place in a miserable terrace where they live), appealed to their block committee for action. Within a short time a delegation went to the City Water Department, refused to permit any buck-passing to the City Council and got immediate action, finally forcing the city charities to foot the bills.

The Community Chest refused to consider a list of 25 cases, brought to them by the Unemployed Council but they kept the list—and 21 are now

Editorial Column

ORGANIZATION MUST FOLLOW HUNGER MARCHES!

Regardless of the reply that awaits the delegates of the Hunger Marches now taking place in California, Oregon, Utah, and Arizona, it is certain that unless organization of Unemployed Councils based on local struggle follows immediately, promises will remain meaningless and very little gain could be expected.

Experience has proven that previous state and county hunger marches won concessions, only in so far as they were considered a driving force for continual struggles and organization.

The San Francisco \$6,500,000 bond issue for relief was undoubtedly an outcome of last year's march. Similar appropriations resulted in other counties. And while relief is by no means adequate even in San Francisco, were it not for the continual activity of the Unemployed Councils, it would be far less.

It will be found that where there is no Unemployed Council, relief amounts to little more than Red Cross flour.

The present marches being greater in scope than any previous ones must be a renewed start for mass Unemployed Councils in every town passed.

We must particularly guard against the tendency to consider the many councils and block committees built in preparation for the march as temporary organizations merely to elect delegates. They must be made permanent weapons with which to fight for relief.

The great state demonstrations must be followed up by a careful canvass of every neighborhood, and block, so that every jobless worker is contacted. Committees should be formed at the soup lines and flop houses. The workers at labor camps should be reached. The workers in the shops must likewise be won to support the fight.

Only this line of action will force more relief from the bosses government.

Build the Unemployed Councils!
Each Marcher, An Organizer!

Southern California I. L. D. Fights Terror

1932 Record Shows 530 Arrests Made; 148 Cases on Criminal Syndicalism.

Peter Panagopoulos



His arrest as Communist in Los Angeles, is attempt to outlaw the Party in California.

GALLAGHER DEFENDS

Despite the viciousness of almost two arrests a day, the I. L. D. carried on the work of defense, raising in the eleven months \$133,330 in bail and, though the main emphasis was self-defense, were re-

quired, attorneys were provided.

No more splendid example can be found anywhere than the ceaseless fight of Leo Gallagher, attorney for the I. L. D. defender of workers, who refused to be stopped by any obstacles, including the technicalities of capitalist courts.

Taking his position on the faculty of Southwestern University away from him last September for "defending political minorities," only roused him the more and increased his determination, if that were possible.

MANY OUTSTANDING CASES

The list of mass arrests and individual persecutions is too long to detail. Of greatest importance were the Long Beach trial, where though more than one hundred workers were arrested at a meeting, charged with Criminal Syndicalism, not a conviction was obtained; the fight for relief by the Unemployed Councils for which the greatest number were arrested, Comrade Basil Deil having been shot on one occasion; the struggle for Negro rights and particularly the defense of Paul Walton who was most brutally beaten up, losing the sight of an eye; the breaking up of meetings and arrests and the beatings of the Communists candidates Wm. Foster and James Ford; and the arrests of six young workers who demonstrated for Tom Moo-

ney's freedom at the Olympic Games! The attempt of the Ku Klux Klan to put down the I. L. D. by a raid at Long Beach was defeated. The Southern California I. L. D. took a leading part in the campaign which won the release for most of the Imperial Valley prisoners during this period.

In addition, a constant struggle against deportations of foreign-born workers has resulted in only nine being deported. And of these Voluntary Departures to the Soviet Union was won for almost all! Nineteen more cases are now pending.

REPEAL OF CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM

The fight ahead this year may be expected to be even more active. Leading in this will be the Peter Pan case and the campaign for repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law. Preparatory work for collecting in California of 225,000 signatures is already under way and the workers of Los Angeles and vicinity will again be found to be well in the front of this campaign, despite the continued efforts at suppression by the Red Squads.

The 1932 record of the I. L. D. in district 14, shows without doubt to all workers, the truthfulness of the inscription upon its banner, that "The I. L. D. is the Shield of the Working Class," and should bring an increased membership and support.

International Events and Western Workers

Rubber Plants in the U. S. and in the Soviet Union; Health Work in the Factories; Free Medicine; How Women in Childbirth Are Treated; One Billion Dollars for Health in First Workers Republic.

By MYRA PAGE

"\$500,000 For One Factory's Ventilation"

As any worker in the Goodyear or Firestone Companies can tell you, health hazards in rubber plants are notorious. Benzene and other poisonous fumes tear at the lungs. Chronic fatigue, nervous diseases and tension resulting from conditions particular to the industry produce high accident rates. Lead poisoning is frequent.

Profits Versus Health

The workers know that the bulk of these hazards could be eliminated, if the companies were interested in more than profits.

This has been demonstrated by the changes the Russian rubber workers have been able to bring about, in the years following the revolution, when they ousted the profit-seeking class, and began running the factories from the standpoint of the welfare of all employed.

"Krasny Bogatyr" (Red Fighter) Rubber plant stands on the outskirts of Moscow. Its Health and Safety measures illustrate another, equally important aspect of the Soviet system of social insurance—the preventive side.

The administration of the factory which is owned and operated by the workers' government, is held personally responsible both by the state and the local rubber workers' union for the health and safety conditions in the plant. The administration has its Department of Labor Safety, composed of two technical experts, a secretary and its chief, Engineer Ivanov.

Workers Control Inspection

The factory committee, elected annually by the plant's union membership, has its Division for Labor Protection, headed by a woman worker, Shuronkova. She works closely with the social insurance committee. Shuronkova and her comrades are charged by the factory committee with seeing that all workers' suggestions for improving working conditions are collected and acted upon; and that the administration's Department of Labor Safety carries through all necessary measures for safeguarding labor's health.

Benzene fumes formerly averaged 5 to 6 milligrams in every quart of air. In a few departments it ran up to 10. Yet, scientific research has demonstrated that five tenths of milligram is the minimum which the human lungs can stand, without risk of serious injury. Today the ratio of benzene has been reduced even below this minimum: to three-tenths and in some department to one-tenth of a milligram to a quart of air.

102,785 Given as Communist Vote by Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—The Associated Press already admits that the Communist vote for the Country in the recent elections has reached 102,785. They state that these are the final results.

Results for the other candidates are given as follows:

Roosevelt, 22,813,786; Hoover, 15,755,266; Thomas, 881,951; Harvey, 53,446; Reynolds, 34,034.

Despite the wholesale stealing, of which hundreds of incidents have been given to the Communist Election Campaign Committee, the figure is more than twice the 48,000 given in 1928.

California workers can see how seriously this figure can be taken, from the fact that the vote for California is given as 1,023. In Arizona where the vote for Comrade Peterson running for Tax Commissioner was 16,276, the vote for Foster is given as 256.

In spite of the efforts on the part of the bosses to ridicule and minimize the strength of the Party, millions of workers have been reached during the campaign and thousands won to Communism.

The spasmodic and feverish development of technics bordering in some countries on a new technical revolution, the accelerated process of concentration and centralization of capital, the formation of giant trusts and of "national" and "international" monopolies, the merging of trusts with the State power and the growth of world capitalist economy cannot however, eliminate the general crisis of the capitalist system. The break-up of world economy into a capitalist and a socialist

This change was brought about by the physical remaking of the work-rooms, including the introduction of a powerful ventilating system. During the last five years in this factory alone over 1,090,000 rubles have been spent on ventilation. For measures of industrial sanitation, such as lighting, showers, lockers, another 260,000 rubles was spent. This is what happens when a factory does not have to support a parasitic class of owners, but its resources can be used to better the conditions of those working there.

Health Preservation

In the department where ingredients for rubber products are mixed, workers used to suffer from lead and other poisoning. Use of lead has been eliminated. Very soon, mechanical weighing and mixing of ingredients in closed vessels will be introduced, protecting human lungs against the fine dust that, in spite of all precautions, still seeps into the air. Here and in other departments where good health demands it, the workers work two weeks inside, then two weeks at out-door work. A pint of free milk is distributed daily to each worker in all these sections. Eyes were continually sore and weeping in the department where the shine is boiled, but the new ventilation system put a stop to that. Much is being done in the way of introducing metal guards and various other safety devices about the machines.

Accident rates, which were once very high, have been steadily falling. During the last eight years, they have reduced by six times: from 6 accidents per 100 workers in 1926 to 1.1 per 100 workers in 1932. This is in spite of the fact that the plant has more than doubled its working force in 1931, bringing in 8000 farmers and village youth who never worked at a machine before.

Krasny Bogatyr and three other large Moscow rubber plants joined in a socialist competition to see who could achieve the lowest record for accidents. Ivanov shows us the charted results with pride: Krasny Bogatyr had won.

Free Medical Treatments

Health and medical work of the plant include a system of free clinics and consulting rooms in the various sections, a large maternity hospital, and a staff of 250 physicians plus 400 other medical employees and helpers. This large staff is necessary, in order to insure the necessary personal attention to each worker, with periodic health examinations of every worker of the factory and consultations. Any medical treatment, supplies or hospital treatment needed are given without cost. Especially in the dangerous departments, examinations come at close intervals, so as to detect the first signs of disease. In this case, the worker is transferred to another department, sent to eat in the special diet dining room. If necessary, he is sent to a sanatorium, with all expenses paid, and wages besides, the costs of this being covered by the social insurance fund.

Women in Socialist Industry Since 9,000 of the 13,000 workers are women, special attention is given to the study of the possible effects of various working conditions on their physique.

On the walls of the consulting room, we saw the charted results of all this attention given to health conditions of labor. Illnesses have been drastically reduced, especially those of the more serious kind, such as tuberculosis.

However, there was one chart where the blue lines charting the time lost due to a certain illness was shooting straight upward! Five hundred women every month absent due to this cause alone, being paid full wages, for a period of four full months each. The peculiar thing about it was that both the doctors to whom we spoke, and the workers were quite proud of this increase. As you have perhaps guessed, the chart depicted the number of women workers with "time out" for the period preceding and following childbirth. 4 months, all told. When the mother is ready to return to her job, she can place her child in one of the plant's free nurseries during the day. This protection on the job and care of workers' health, as carried on by Krasny Bogatyr is generally typical of what is going on in Soviet factories and for which the workers expended through their social insurance funds this year, more than one half of their 2 billion dollar budget.

THE FALLACY OF TECHNOCRACY

ARTICLE I.

Paul Mallon, in a United Press dispatch from Washington says that: "Government officials are glad to see the publicity that Technocracy is getting. They hope it will be as popular a subject as appendicitis once was. That will center public attention on machine-made unemployment."

"Oh, Science! What Sins in Your Name!"

Naturally, the government officials are glad. All the hired brains of capitalism were unable to offer any scientific explanation of the crisis. The only scientific explanation was offered by the Communists, the disciples of Karl Marx. That explanation doomed capitalism and clearly pointed to the working class as the builder of the new social order. But along came Technocracy which not only pretends to have an explanation and a solution of the crisis without reference to class struggle but even provides a pseudo-scientific jargon to give their explanation the appearance of exactness. Of course, real social scientists will be suspicious of the mysterious sounding terms these self-styled technologists use, but that mysteriousness really helps them, for it covers a multitude of confusions.

Science Above Classes

The Technocrats speak of "planned production" without Socialism, of freeing man from the drudgery of toil but declare they have no interest in overthrowing capitalism, in a word of a "purely" scientific (technological) approach to sociology untainted by class antagonisms.

How do they accomplish this marvelous feat? By a series of verbal gymnastics which according to themselves "has definitely shattered all old social theory, from that of the ancient Greeks, through Karl Marx up to Veblen." That's a rather large claim, but humbleness is no part of our "scientists."

"Blame Machinery—Not Capitalism"

Their thesis is a concoction of badly digested statistics, half-truths, and hopeless fallacies. We may list their assertions under three general heads:

- (1)—The rapidity of technical advance in industry is the cause of unemployment. Technique has caused the role of labor in production to dwindle, making industry completely automatic and man largely unessential.
- (2)—The cause of the crisis is the "price system" wherein the dollar is used as the medium of exchange instead of a technical measure such as an erg.
- (3)—Only the Technocrats (not the workers and farmers or anyone else) without politics or economics can solve the situation.

"Price System and Capitalist System! Not Same"

Let us consider the assertion number one: George Soule, in the December 28th issue of the "New Republic" says that this is what Karl Marx said ninety years ago. In fact, that is a very misleading half-truth. What Marx did say was that unemployment is increased by the introduction of mach-

Science Above Classes? — "Price System" Is Not Same As Capitalist System — Effect of Machine As to Unemployment in U. S. and Soviet Union — Technocratic Bluff.

By SAM DARCY

INERY UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF CAPITALIST PRODUCTION. This is a very vital distinction. Some careless readers of the articles of Howard Scott and Wayne Parrish have taken it for granted that where these Technocrats say "price system" they mean "capitalist system." In fact, George Soule in his article in the "New Republic" inserts the word "capitalist" in parenthesis when Howard Scott says "price system." This is a serious error. The term "price system" as Scott and Co. use it, simply means systems where gold or silver currency is a medium of exchange. It is precisely because government officials realize that Scott does not mean the capitalist system but only the "price system" that they "are glad to see the publicity that Technocracy is getting."

Why should this be so? Because if we accept the theory of the Technocrats then we must reach the conclusion the mere introduction of the machine causes unemployment. In fact, the United Press writer says precisely that government officials are glad that Technocracy "will center public attention on machine-made unemployment," not capitalist-system-made unemployment. If the mere introduction of the machine irrespective of whether it is introduced under a capitalist or Socialist system (both of which the Technocrats call "price systems") causes unemployment, then how do these gentlemen explain that the introduction of machinery in the Soviet Union has not only failed to cause unemployment but that simultaneous with the introduction of machinery in the Soviet Union a shortage of labor came into existence. We look in vain for the answer in the writings of the Technocrats.

Wherever the Technocrats reach a point in their writings where the facts of Socialist growth in the Soviet Union force them to say something about these facts, they confine themselves to cries about "pathetically inadequate theories," "emotional popular" economics, and other such unconvincing clamor.

"What Causes Unemployment Under Capitalism?"

There are many factors arising out of the chaotic state in which capitalist production always operates which create widespread unemployment, especially the lack of scientific co-ordination between production and the market. But the basic factor is the creation by the producers of surplus value. Commodities are sold approximately for their value. The wages paid to the producers however, is only a part of the total value. When workers buy on the market they can only buy back part of what they produced. Of the balance the capitalists can personally consume only a small share and they must sell the great share of the balance in other than home markets. Each individual capitalist and capitalist group striving to become the richest of all re-invest their profits and expand production and must therefore expand their markets. There are also other factors making for expansion.

Capitalism can only live by continual expansion. In the early days of capitalist society when Mother Earth still had large areas with untouched markets, the need of expansion did not cause any crisis. There was plenty of elbow room. But, in this the imperialist epoch, when Mother Earth has all her areas well divided up among the imperialist pirates, capitalism has no more room to expand and therefore is in crisis, one of the main features of which is vast unemployment. The introduction of machinery greatly accelerated this process because it intensified the exploitation of labor and increased the surplus value produced.

Thus the introduction of machinery, of itself, is not responsible for unemployment—but its introduction under the property relations of capitalism accelerated the growth of unemployment.

Some (such as Soule in the New Republic) will say that the above description is what the Technocrats mean by the "price" system. That's nonsense, because they call what exists in the Soviet Union, a "price" system, yet the factors forcing expansion and crisis which exist under the capitalist property relations do not exist in the Soviet Union. The products of their toil are returned to the toilers in wages, social insurance and other benefits and in the operation of the workers and farmers government. If the introduction of machinery helps produce an unnecessary surplus then hours are cut. Then there is no surplus value produced for private owners who must forever expand or have their profit system collapse.

"Capitalism Glutted to Death"

That that is the crux of the matter can be seen from recent figures on the division of what is produced in the U. S. From 1921 to 1929 national income increased 20 billion dollars. Out of this in 1921 workers got 63 % in 1926 workers got 54% in 1929 workers got 48% (approx.) Only a small part of the 37% which did not go to workers in 1921 was consumed by the capitalists, landlords and other parasites.

The greatest part had to be sold on foreign markets. But since at the height of our "prosperity" we could only sell somewhat under 10% of what we produce in foreign markets one can readily see how the bulk of what the workers didn't get back (the surplus value) went into storage as unsold stocks. Not only were additional amounts of unsold stocks added every year but because the rate of exploitation of the masses increased yearly, thus increasing the amount of surplus value each year, the accumulation of unsold stocks proceeded at a faster annual rate until 1929, when the total accumulation had become so great that industry shut down. It is clear that the factories would not continue to produce when the owners could not sell what they already had on hand.

"Blame Machinery, Not Capitalism"

In their official statement the Technocrats say:

If we consider any industry in this country, we discover that in the beginning employment was small, that it increased as the industry grew until a point was reached where technical improvements began to displace men, where a single machine could do what 5 or 10 or 50 or 500 did before. In other words the rate of replacement of men by machines exceeded the expansion of the industry.

Thus they say that technical improvements replaced men faster than industry could expand. But they do not explain what kept industry from expanding further. That's precisely the fallacy of attempting to explain the crisis by technological methods in a disorganized capitalist system. Industry could not expand further because there were no markets for its goods. Internally the producers were only paid part of what they produced and could not buy back the part acquired by the owners, externally the foreign markets had been divided up and glutted by the imperialist powers. Thus the holding by the capitalists of vast unsold stocks is exactly what's choking their sys-

NEXT WEEK

Will An Electric Dollar Solve the Crisis?

Why is the Technocratic Theory of Energy in Production False?

What Lenin Said About Technology.

Benjamin Franklin and Karl Marx versus Howard Scott!

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THE FALLACY OF TECHNOCRACY

ARTICLE 2 — By SAM DARCY

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